



GREATEST OF ALL SEPTEMBER FUR SALES COMMENCES ON SATURDAY

After months of careful preparation we are ready with a REDUCTION-IN-PRICE SALE of Fur Coats, Scarfs, Muffs, etc., that will create a furor among prospective fur purchasers. Prices during this sale will average from 25 per cent to 40 per cent less than the regular prices to be maintained during the balance of the season.

Our Fur Buyer started in January to secure the raw skins and pelts of the freshly caught animals.

By personally selecting the desirable skins, at the same price asked for inferior ones, and securing labor at a saving of one-third—the furs being idle during the dull months of March and April—he turned out the finished product at a tremendous saving. These months of preparation mean many things—Superior Selected Skins—Careful, Accurate Making—True and Honest Goods—Big Reduction in Prices—ALL NEW GOODS.

**Buy Your Furs Now and Save From
25 Per Cent to 40 Per Cent**

BY PAYING A SMALL DEPOSIT WE WILL HOLD THE FURS—FREE OF ALL STORAGE CHARGES—UNTIL COLD WEATHER ARRIVES.

**The Assortment Is the Largest by Five Times Ever Shown
by Us. It Embraces Every Desirable Fur in Vogue.**

LAST @ THOMAS

DR. COOK WILL PROVE THAT HE DISCOVERED THE NORTH POLE

Is Preparing to Send Expedition Under Command of Sverdrup to Bring Back Eskimos to Corroborate His Story.

Paris, Sept. 8.—In a signed article in the *Matin* Dr. Cook replies to Commander Peary, saying:

"I did not deem it well at first to reply to the attacks of Commander Peary. I thought it better to maintain the reserve becoming a gentleman. Besides, if Peary has reached the pole I am glad of his success. It does not prove that I have not succeeded and before him."

Dr. Cook then takes up the charges in detail with regard to the questions of provisions and his use of the Eskimos, and continues:

"According to Peary's statements my Eskimos said I did not go very far north. Let this answer: 'Sverdrup has undertaken to command an expedition to seek out my two Eskimos and bring them back to civilization. It is I who will pay the expenses of this expedition. We will see what they will say.'"

"I am asked for proofs of my veracity. Well, I will give proofs, for I solemnly bind myself to submit all the documents and instruments to the geographic societies of America and Denmark, or to any assembly of scientists any one likes to name. I think that declaration will suffice to prove my good faith."

"One must not be astonished that I refused to furnish proofs to various personages. I want to present the results of my work as a whole and not to private individuals, but to constituted bodies. I think those who have doubted my word will not doubt that

of the geographic societies which I shall take for judges. I shall say no more. I hate this quarrel into which it is being sought to drag me. I am satisfied that I have done what I have done, and know that in a little while no doubt will be possible."

Copenhagen, Sept. 8.—"I have been to the north pole, as I said last night when I heard of Commander Peary's success. If he says he has been to the pole, I believe him."

"I am willing to place facts, figures and worked-out observations before the joint tribunal of the scientific bodies of the world. In due course I shall be prepared to make public an announcement that will effectually dispel any doubt. If there can be such, of the fact that I reached the pole. But knowing that I am right and that right must prevail, I will submit at the proper time my full story to the court of last resort—the people of the world."

This is the reply Dr. Frederick A. Cook made tonight to Commander Peary.

Dr. Cook continued: "I will not enter into any controversy over the subject with Commander Peary, further than to say that if he says I have taken his Eskimos, my reply is that Eskimos are Nomads. They are owned by nobody, and are not the private property of either Commander Peary or myself. The Eskimos enjoyed by me were paid ten times what they agreed to accompany me for."

Charges Peary Right Back.

"As to the story that Commander Peary says I took provisions stored by him, my reply is that Peary took my provisions obtaining them from the custodian on the plea that I had been

so long absent that he was going to relieve stations for me in case I should be alive. For this I have documentary proof."

Regarding the controversy over his alleged taking of Peary's stores, Dr. Cook asserts that he has written and other satisfactory evidence that Peary took his stores, perhaps believing him dead.

"Harry Whitney is personally acquainted with all the facts and perhaps what he has to say when he returns may be interesting," added the explorer. Then Cook remarked quietly: "Make as little as you can of this and don't say anything disagreeable about Peary."

PEARY-COOK DISPUTE MAY BE HISTORIC

London, Sept. 8.—The direct challenge to Cook's story that he reached the north pole April 21, 1908, came from Indian Harbor by Commander Peary, has given a marked impetus to the growing tendency in scientific as well as popular circles to regard the claims of the earlier arrival in the polar regions with more than suspicion.

This dramatic message from Commander Peary, says the *Evening Standard*, "which throws down in the most emphatic manner the fabric built up so elaborately by Dr. Cook, probably is the beginning of a dispute which will become historic."

The *Westminster Gazette* says: "Commander Peary's statement brings the whole dispute to an acute crisis," adding that Dr. Cook's lecture delivered at Copenhagen last night was not convincing.

Anticipating the controversy which is bound to rage around the claims of the rival explorers, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks: "So far as Peary is concerned, there is no question whatever of the accuracy of his statements. In the meanwhile Dr. Cook, in his lecture last night, did not support his story with any proof whatever."

In an editorial article the *Evening*

Standard is even more outspoken than in its news column. Referring to the drastic character of the bombshell thrown by Peary, it declares that Peary has sent a word "to shatter pretenses of imposture, for that is the only meaning of his quite unambiguous message. This Peary has done."

DR. HANSON HAS FAITH IN DR. COOK

Copenhagen, Sept. 8.—Several local newspapers today publish letters from Greenland stating that Dr. Cook, while awaiting the steamer *Hans Egede*, was in an extreme state of nervousness.

He was desirous of returning to civilization as quickly as possible, because he had heard the report that Peary had reached to pole and wanted his own announcement to be made first.

Dr. Normann Hansen, who was with Cook for six weeks on board the *Hans Egede*, said the explorer's nervousness disappeared when he came on board. Dr. Hansen had many opportunities of hearing Dr. Cook's statements, which, throughout the voyage, were unvaried. Dr. Hansen saw Dr. Cook's diaries and his observations, but he explained that he was absolutely ignorant of such matters.

Asked whether reports were current in Greenland that Dr. Cook had not reached the pole, Dr. Hansen replied: "No," but he explained that it was easily possible for the versions of the trip given by the Eskimos to vary and reach civilization in a distorted state. Dr. Cook told the Associated Press today that he would answer no charges on this subject until he knew the real nature and whence they came. He would then be prepared to give a complete reply.

ENVY THE CAUSE OF ATTACK ON COOK

Berlin, Sept. 8.—Herr Haschin, custodian of the Berlin Geographic Institute, and a member of the Drygalski expedition, was interviewed today on the claims of Dr. Cook and Commander Peary, each to have discovered the North Pole. He said:

"Neither I nor most of the other

German geographers can understand why the English scholars have attacked Cook. Hitherto, it has not been the custom in scientific circles to attribute falsehoods to explorers returning from unknown regions. Most popular discoveries have been made by the explorer alone. Peary, Cagni and Hansen reached the highest altitudes alone, accompanied by only a few Eskimos. Their measurements were taken by one person, and it is of little importance whether the bystanders were white men or Eskimos, since no witness would be in a position to rectify the measurements."

"The reports telegraphed from Copenhagen up to the present time leave no doubt regarding the correctness of Dr. Cook's narrative upon the points where a comparison with facts previously established is possible. It would be extremely audacious of Dr. Cook to declare he had found the pole owing to the fact that Peary was out for the same purpose and would be able to contradict Cook's claims, if they were false, when he returned to civilization. Cook affirms there is no land at the pole. Positive information proving there was land at the pole would indicate that Cook was mistaken."

PEARY EXPECTED AT NORTH SYDNEY SOON

Red Bay, Labrador, via Quebec, Sept. 8.—Commander Robert E. Peary, homeward bound on the steamship *Roosevelt*, arrived today at Battle Harbor, just above the opening of the strait of Belle Isle and approximately sixty-five miles above this point. As the telegraphic station at Chateau Bay, thirty miles northeast of here, is closed, the *Roosevelt's* next stop likely will be here, although it was at first intended to stop at the former place.

At one time today the *Roosevelt* was reported at Blanc Sablon, southeast of here and one hundred miles from Battle Harbor, but latest advices tonight merely chronicle her arrival at Battle Harbor with her exact itinerary thereafter in doubt.

Advices reaching here today say that the *Roosevelt* was sighted at Battle Harbor at 10 o'clock this morning. Her speed is uncertain, but she is expected to stop here or go on to Blanc Sablon tomorrow, whence, after a short call, she will proceed on her way to North Sydney, Cape Breton, about 475 miles to the southwest.

North Sydney, Cape Breton, Sept. 8.—It was learned indefinitely through dispatches sent from wireless stations in the north tonight that the ship *Roosevelt*, bearing the North Pole expedition, arrived at Battle Harbor, which is about 175 miles south of Indian Harbor, the steamer of the stopping place, this place. The *Roosevelt* left Indian Harbor yesterday and was sighted off Battle Harbor at 10 a. m. today.

The report that Peary had reached Blanc Sablon, in the southern part of the strait of Belle Isle, was circulated through an error which the explorer sent to St. John's for a coal supply to be delivered to the *Blanc Sablon* in case he should not be able to obtain suitable fuel for his bunkers at Battle Harbor.

There is not telegraph station at Battle Harbor, but there is a wireless equipment, and tonight Commander Peary was in full charge of it, so that it was difficult to send any messages to that point. It is thought here that Peary may be able to get through some particulars of his journey. The *Roosevelt* encountered heavy weather after leaving Indian Harbor, and allowing for re-coaling and her slow speed it is possible that she will arrive at North Sydney before Sunday.

EUROPEAN PRESS AGAINST DR. COOK

Paris, Sept. 8.—The Press of Paris continues to be absorbed in the rival claims of Dr. Cook and Commander Peary, and there is a noticeable drift of opinion in the direction that Dr. Cook will have difficulty in proving the validity of his claim in the face of the success of an experienced explorer like Peary.

Practically all the newspapers agree that Dr. Cook has passed into the background since Peary entered upon the scene, and some of them declare

that, since Peary's appearance, he will be doubted more than ever.

The *Matin* says that Dr. Cook's lecture at Copenhagen last night fell coldly upon his audience, which awaited proofs instead of a revamping of old statements, and that public opinion is changing against Cook. Continuing, the paper says that Professor Torp, rector of the Copenhagen University, voted against giving Dr. Cook an honorary degree, and it asks: "Would Professor Torp have voted thus without serious reasons?"

The Journal today publishes a dispatch from Copenhagen giving another version of the story that Cook said he feared Peary might shoot him. According to this account a passenger on the steamer *Hans Egede*, the vessel that brought Dr. Cook from Greenland, declares that Cook once made the following statement:

"If Peary ever reached the pole before me, I would take a revolver and kill myself."

The Journal also agrees that Dr. Cook's lecture has made a bad impression, and it claims that King Frederick himself has been disillusioned.

The Petit Parisien says the world will acclaim Peary as the real conqueror of the pole, and it publishes the insinuation that Cook is merely trying to appropriate to himself the honor which belongs to Peary.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO DISCREDIT COOK

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 8.—S. P. Beecher, of Peshastin, Wash., who accompanied Dr. Frederick A. Cook in his Mount McKinley expedition, alleges that the doctor did not make the ascent as claimed. Beecher said in an interview today that none of the eight men employed on the expedition was paid except the photographer, Walter P. Miller, who withheld the pictures until he received his money. Mr. Beecher continued:

"Cook did not get to the top of Mount McKinley. All of the photographs used to illustrate his book could readily be identified as views of lower levels. He took with him a small camera which he could operate himself and pretended to bring back a set of pictures to prove he had gone

to the top. In his first story when he got back he said that the summit was covered with snow, but his alleged pictures of the peak show rocks and soft drift snow in which foot prints can be recognized. There is not a picture that titter Mr. Miller or myself could not recognize as having been taken at a 2,000 foot level. Before Cook took Barrill and made his alleged trip to the summit he divided his party. Mr. Miller and Prinz were sent up the Ketchikan river while Belmont Brown and I went up the Mataluska river to wait for Cook's return."

At Old Knik at the head of Knik Arm, I met a party of five miners who had just come down the Chulitna in a row boat.

"They reported that they had passed Dr. Cook and Barrill headed up the river in a launch. The week that these miners reported having met Cook was the time he says he made his trip to the summit of Mount McKinley. Instead of being on a trip to the peak, he was peacefully traveling up the river in a launch."

"It would have been a physical impossibility for anybody to reach the top of Mount McKinley during the week he says he made the ascent. There was not time enough between the meeting of the five miners and Cook on the Chulitna river and Cook's return to have made any attempt to reach the top."

"While, of course, there is no means of knowing what Cook's plan was, we are convinced that he divided the party and took Barrill with him because he had to have one companion and one was safer to trust with a fake story than the entire party."

MELVILLE AGAIN; O, LORD, HOW LONG

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—"Too much importance should not be attached to the dispatch received from Commander Peary concerning Dr. Cook," said Henry G. Bryant, president of the Geographic Society of Philadelphia, today when shown the Peary telegram to the Associated Press. Mr. Bryant, who is a friend of both explorers, said that the testimony of Eskimos can not be relied upon, and that Eskimos will say anything suggested to them.

Admiral Melville, who has been skeptical from the first regarding the



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success of Dr. Cook, when told of Commander Peary's dispatch, said: "All I can say is that I believe any statement coming from Peary can be relied upon. I can not pass judgment upon the truth of the Eskimos. It is up to the man who saw and interviewed them, and he is simply sending what he learned."

Flour should always be sifted once before measuring.

BANK STATEMENTS

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF —THE— COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK

At Ogden, in the State of Utah, at the close of business, September 1, 1909.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$408,601.64
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	6,150.21
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	49,014.56
Banking house and furniture	11,500.00
Other real estate owned	21,500.00
Due from National banks	\$27,641.18
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks	22,616.86
Due from approved reserve agents	181,403.40
Exchanges for clearing house	2,868.41
Notes of other national banks	2,700.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	132.11
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:	
Specie	44,155.00
Legal-tender notes	1,230.00
Redemption fund with U. S. treasury (5 per cent of circulation)	2,500.00
Total	\$832,056.37

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	43,999.10
National bank notes outstanding	50,000.00
Due to other national banks	\$16,362.33
Due to State and private banks and bankers	10,456.89
Individual deposits subject to check	318,295.93
Savings deposits	120,212.99
Demand certificates of deposits	74,168.48
Time certificates of deposit	45,286.50
Certified checks	1.50
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,322.65
Total	\$832,056.37

State of Utah, County of Weber, ss:—
I, R. A. MOYES, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of September, 1909.
T. R. O'CONNOLLY,
(Seal) Notary Public.
CORRECT—Attest:
A. R. HEYWOOD,
O. M. RYMAN,
D. A. SMYTH,
Directors.

COBB'S TROUBLE SETTLED.

Detroit, Sept. 8.—The Detroit News says this afternoon that Cobb's trouble with the watchman of the Euclid hotel at Cleveland was amicably settled today by Manager Fred Avery of the Euclid hotel and President Naylor of the Detroit baseball club, and that there will be no prosecution of Cobb.

OATMEAL COOKIES.
Use one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of lard, one-half cupful of butter, two eggs, one cupful of raisins, dissolve one-half teaspoonful of soda in five tablespoonfuls of buttermilk; add two cupfuls of oat meal, two cupfuls of flour. Drop a spoonful at a time on buttered pans.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION —OF— THE OGDEN STATE BANK

At the close of business September 1, 1909.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$1,013,405.05
Overdrafts	11,534.65
Bonds, stocks & warrants	69,132.47
Banking house and furniture	22,000.00
Other real estate	11,573.06
U. S. and other marketable bonds	\$123,864.92
Due from National banks	204,540.69
Due from State banks and bankers	\$5,153.62
Cash on hand	25,576.67
Total cash means	\$664,235.90
	\$1,792,181.16

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund	60,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses paid	28,706.48
Dividends unpaid	3,000.00
Due to National banks	\$32,864.54
Due to State banks and bankers	109,810.05
Savings deposits	590,984.63
Individual deposits	\$48,750.16
Cashier's checks	16,477.25
Certified checks	1,468.00
Letters of credit	120.00
Total deposits	\$1,600,474.68
	\$1,792,181.16

State of Utah, County of Weber, ss:—
A. P. BIGELOW, being first duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is Cashier of the above named bank; that the above and foregoing report contains a full, true and correct statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 1st day of September, 1909.
A. P. BIGELOW,
Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of September, 1909.
(SEAL) A. Notary Public.
My commission expires December 27, 1912.

Report of the Condition of OGDEN SAVINGS BANK

At the close of business, September 1st, 1909.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$879,589.59
Bonds, Stocks, etc.	171,514.25
Real Estate	40,625.00
Due from National Banks	97,478.49
Due from State Banks and Bankers	22,133.81
Current Expenses	1,316.17
	\$1,212,647.31

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$75,000.00
Surplus	25,000.00
Undivided Profits	60,799.59
Deposits	1,051,847.72
	\$1,212,647.31

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF —THE— FIRST NATIONAL BANK

At Ogden, in the State of Utah, at the close of business, September 1st, 1909.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$1,278,288.63
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	14,444.48
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	150,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. deposits	100,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	186,673.47
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	100,000.00
Other real estate owned	8,921.45
Due from National banks (not reserve assets)	\$71,451.51
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks	90,463.05
Due from approved reserve agents	906,228.32
Due from other cash items	3,085.67
Exchanges for clearing house	18,484.48
Notes of other National Banks	6,745.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	696.28
Lawful money reserve in Bank, viz:	
Specie	207,692.35
Legal-tender	250.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasury (5 per cent of circulation)	7,500.00
Total	\$3,150,924.69

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$150,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	26,550.00
National bank notes outstanding	148,000.00
Due to other National banks	\$325,276.74
Due to State and private banks and bankers	200,849.11
Due to trust companies and savings banks	99,049.04
Subject to check	1,565,772.34
Demand certificates of deposit	102,839.19
Time certificates of deposit	314,892.50
Certified checks	1,735.00
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,992.77
U. S. deposits	69,416.40
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	30,551.00
	2,715,374.09

State of Utah, County of Weber, ss:—
Charles H. Barton, being first duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Cashier of the above named bank; that the above and foregoing report contains a full, true and correct statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 1st day of September, 1909.
CHAS. H. BARTON,
Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1909.
(SEAL) CHAS. H. BARTON,
Notary Public.
My commission expires July 2, 1913.
Correct—Attest:
M. S. BROWNING,
JOHN WATSON,
G. H. TRIBE, Directors.

GREETINGS TO OUR CUSTOMERS

WE have purchased a quantity of neckwear for men and women and suspenders for boys and men, and will give you either a Necktie or a Pair of Suspenders Free with every pair of shoes you purchase. Remember we are retailing Shoes, Hosiery, Hats and Gloves at strictly wholesale prices. Come in and Save Yourself Some Money. We defy competition.

BLAIR-ROBERTS CO.,

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**Men's
Hip
Boots
\$4.00**
Everywhere else you pay \$5.00

**Men's
Short
Boots
\$3.25**
Everywhere else you pay \$4.25